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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 12, 1919.
THE HIGH COST OF LIVING
DEMOCRACY IN THE ARSENALS
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES CONVENE
THE TAILORS' STRIKE
THE LABOR CHARTER



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 163—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 503 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. B. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 204—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 113 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 113 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 433—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 33 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

The High Cost of Living

By Patrick McEvoy.

"The chief factors in the increased cost of living are profiteering, enormous profits in financing and unchecked storage of foods," said Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, who for many years has been one of the most widely known advocates of the rights of labor, in an interview with the writer. Mr. Walsh has been asked whether he thought the continued demands of labor for higher wages would tend to cause corresponding increases in the cost of living.

"That question," he said, "implies that there has been an increase in wages corresponding with the increase in the cost of living. That is not the case. Living costs have advanced out of all proportion to wages.

"Labor usually is an inconsiderable item of cost in agriculture, manufacturing and commerce. It would be the height of absurdity to allege that had this one item of cost been doubled, which it has not, the cost of goods also should be doubled. The fact is that only a few workers, those who contribute invaluable brains and artisanship to society, have been able to have their wages kept abreast of the increased cost of living. The great mass of labor is farther from obtaining decent and comfortable living conditions than ever before. The obvious reason is that manufacturers and commercial companies have retained their pre-war profit percentages.

"When food, clothing and other necessities pass through several hands and a pre-war percentage of profit is maintained in the first handling, the consumer is forced to pay profits pyramided on profits. The world would laugh at business men who doubled the cost of their goods because their rent or the price they pay for coal had been doubled, yet it takes seriously the claims that because labor has had a material, though nowhere near a 100 per cent increase, goods should double and triple in value. The cost of living will continue to increase as long as these shameful practices are tolerated and labor will continue to get less and less for its work.

"Profiteering is the greatest factor in the increase of living costs and the money handlers are the worst offenders in this respect. Their commissions are enormous. They command unlimited power not only from the people, but also from the Government. The national banks of the country syphon out of the pockets of the people every year the value of the entire cotton crop and half the wheat crop to support their dividends and add to their surpluses. A huge toll is also taken on the toil and sweat of men and women by the trust companies, state banks, bond houses, fiscal agencies and other financial institutions.

"The most conspicuous instance of profiteering, but one which shows in a striking way how profiteering affects every worker, is narrated by L. R. Greene, marketing expert at Notre Dame University. According to Mr. Greene, a farmer in the Northwest drove to a flour mill with a ton of wheat. After unloading it, he drove to another door of the same mill and bought a ton of bran, the husks of the wheat. He paid nearly ten dollars more for the bran than he got for the wheat. He would have done better had he fed the wheat to his cattle.

"Mr. Greene cites other instances of profiteer-

ing. For instance, sweet corn that costs the canners about 3 cents a can is sold to the consumer at 20 to 40 cents a can, according to the canning. The farmer gets eighteen dollars for a ton of corn that retails for from one hundred and nineteen dollars to two hundred and thirty-eight dollars. In April, 1918, milk sold in New York for 14 cents a quart which cost the wholesaler 5 and one-half cents a quart. The cost of marketing New York milk then, ranges from eight and one-half cents to twelve and one-half cents a quart.

"The storage system has degenerated from a fine plan to give the people summer foods all the year round to one by which the prices of fresh and seasonable foods are high to consumers in season and almost prohibitive out of season. The storage system, as now handled, is an actual menace to the people."

"Do you think the cost of living can be sealed down, as suggested by Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, so that further increases of wages may not be necessary?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes. Costs could be reduced greatly, if any real effort was made to do so by those in authority. But price fixing bodies composed of men who are profiteering themselves surely must be the last resort of distracted officials who allege they are sincere in their efforts to reduce living costs.

"It would be a real blow to the world if anything should be done that would stop the aspiration of labor for a full and free life embracing not only sufficient wages, but also enough leisure to enjoy life, to acquire culture and to take part in such social activities as any normal being demands. Labor always will be on the offensive regardless of the cost of the present standard of living, until a newer and better plan of life is brought about."

"Is it likely that nationalization of industries will be adopted in this country and do you consider the Plumb plan of railroad operation a feasible one?"

"I do not think it likely that there will be a nationalization of general industry. Economic changes in that respect, as far as present tendencies are concerned, are toward full participation by workers. The fundamentals of the Plumb plan; participation of workers, officials and employees, in operation and profits and guarantee of just return to investors for every honest dollar invested, seem to me a sound basis for a sensible solution of the railroad problem."

"What do you think of the suggestions of Sir Auckland Geddes in Great Britain and Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in this country, that the only remedy for the increased cost of living is 'work and save'?"

"Well, I should like to know whether these gentlemen consider it extravagance for a working man to be forced to pay \$2 for a shirt that used to cost him eighty cents. If either of them can tell a worker how he may live without working, or how he can save on present wages in the face of the high cost of living, the day of miracles is not past. I should like to know just how much work either of these gentlemen is doing and what sacrifices he is making in line with the advice he is giving to the workers."

"Do you find any analogy between present

conditions and those following the Civil War, when many industries were forced to shut down and do you think readjustment of present unnatural industrial and economic conditions can be brought about without a panic?"

"There is no analogy between conditions at this time and those which faced this nation at the close of the Civil War. At that time the nation was changing from an agricultural to an industrial basis. It had relatively little industrial production, but was supporting his credit balances and gaining national prosperity by extensive marketing of agricultural products and of natural resources. We have come out of this last war the richest nation, the one best fitted by man power for continuance of industrial effort and by machinery for high speed production. There is an appalling need for manufactured goods all over the world. There has been no loss of production and there will not be.

"The readjustments to be made will be on the basis of prosperity in sight for virtually every line of American industry, finance and commerce. There never existed so complete a basis for extensive credits and for complete confidence in the future. As far as world conditions may be analyzed, the period of prosperity seems to stretch at least a decade ahead. If there is a panic it will be a made-to-order one."

"Would the adoption of a budget system by the national government help to relieve the situation by reducing expenditures and therefore taxation?"

"The adoption of a budget system would avail but little in lowering costs. It should be adopted, however, as a means toward definite information concerning the range and extent of governmental expenditures and also because its adoption would give a quasi-scientific basis for such expenditures and a means for itemized comparisons year by year. But a budget is no bar to extravagance per se. A budget is no better than its administration."

"Some persons suggest that we seem to be coming around gradually to a re-establishment of the guild system of the Middle Ages. Do you think such a system would correct the evils of the present industrial system?"

"The guild system of the Middle Ages would have no part in modern life. It would be a mere anachronism. The truth is, as I see it, that there is a decided trend toward industrial democracy, in which the brain and muscle workers will take part in every phase of industry, including proper control of it and particularly their own relation as workers in it.

"The fight between the labor unions and the employers for the last quarter of a century has been a struggle for mastery of man over man. The employers declare, 'No men or set of men can tell us how to run our business.' The workers, where they have attained collective voice, declare, 'No men or set of men can control our lives.' So the world, including our own country has come to an impasse—for the workers have grown strong enough to paralyze the basic industries almost at will.

"The consumers' day is here. The rights of the public—which term means all the workers and employers—are declared paramount. This means an end to this wasteful struggle for mastery."

DEMOCRACY IN THE ARSENALS.

The true story of the participation of labor in the management of the government arsenals has been made public by the War Department. In an extraordinary report on this subject, the government has officially supplied the most practical and conclusive proof ever shown of the soundness of the basic principles embodied in the Plum Plan. The memorandum of the employees' representatives to the Secretary of War, which is here given in part, is an epoch making document in the annals of industrial democracy.

With the signing of the armistice, the government arsenal employees faced a situation raising grave doubts as to the security of their employment since the products which they have been engaged in turning out were, of course, for use in the war with Germany. Having well-functioning organizations in existence, and with members of these organizations conversant to an unusual degree with production problems, the employees designated representatives to take up the subject with the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance. The outcome was the approval of the suggestion that a branch be established in the office of the Chief of Ordnance to secure orders from other departments of the government for such things as the government needed and the arsenals were equipped to manufacture. The experience of the War Department in securing the employees' assistance and devotion by according them a large measure of control over the conditions of production and labor in the arsenals, naturally led to creating an advisory committee of employees' representatives in the arsenal orders branch. Employees' representatives actively assist in the work of this branch, in figuring costs when bidding for work, and in other respects.

"Before the war," the memorandum begins, "the harness shop of Rock Island Arsenal was in a very deplorable condition from the point of view of production and efficient operation. A condition of antagonism and distrust between the management and the employees had grown up because of many familiar reasons, principal among which were the attempted introduction of the so-called scientific management methods, and the breaking of promises made to the men that any increase in production brought about by their ingeniousness, resourcefulness and ability would not be used against them for the purpose of reducing the increase in wages which they secured thereby. As a result of this the men found that their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production; thus their resourcefulness, ingeniousness and ability instead of being directed into constructive channels for the purpose of improving production and methods of manufacture, were diverted into methods for limiting production.

"When the United States entered the war and it became very apparent that maximum production was of the greatest importance, the men in the leather shop voluntarily agreed to take off the limits which they had placed on productivity, providing, however, that piece work prices were not reduced without their consent. Thus it came to pass that on a very vital matter, namely, the establishment of piece work prices, the men were given the basic privilege of participating in the process whereby these prices were determined.

"The next thing which developed concerned itself with the policy which the new officer who was placed in charge of the harness shop employed with regard to the particular production and labor problems existing. This officer came from a firm which had a very bad reputation with labor, and consequently was immediately regarded by the employees with extreme suspicion. The men, however, with clear-cut frankness, went to him and advised that they were willing to co-operate to their fullest capacity

provided they found him square and provided he would not hold it against them that they were members of a legitimate labor organization.

"It remains to the credit of this officer that he accepted the situation on this basis, apparently realizing what it meant from the point of view of production. He was ready to agree to anything which in his estimation would bring about improvements in mutual confidence and good will between the shop management and the workers. The situation eventually so developed that the employees were permitted to select their own foremen, a very interesting and worthy enlargement of the principle of democracy already mentioned. Consequently, when the committee previously referred to, together with the democratically selected foremen of the shop, began to function co-operatively with the management of the shop, a very remarkable change in the atmosphere manifested itself. The men had confidence in what was going on; they stepped into the breach and began to produce. Old grievances, misunderstandings, suspicions were all cleared away like a fog before a breeze and everybody began to breathe freely and act enthusiastically.

"For instance it has been the custom in the past to reimburse individuals for suggestions which resulted in improved processes of manufacture. However, since these new relationships came into existence the men refused to accept these bonuses, first personally requesting that they be paid to a central beneficiary fund, but finally agreeing that even this was not the fairest arrangement and deciding not to accept any bonus for any purpose whatsoever. They even went so far, as long as they enjoyed a genuine participation in the determination of shop processes and piece work prices, to recommend reductions in these prices when earnings became excessively out of proportion due to improved methods of manufacture, always trying to be consistent in one direction as well as another."

A letter to the Secretary of War from the Arsenal Unions' representative, R. L. Cornick and James L. McCort, continues:

"We, who are now in Washington with the Arsenal Orders Branch, representing the employees of the manufacturing arsenals of the Ordnance Department, have taken the liberty of preparing this letter in the hope that we may adequately convey to you and your associates of the War Department interested in the arsenals our sincere appreciation of the opportunity for co-operation and service in the highest sense of the terms which you have made possible.

"The employees no longer feel like mere employees, simply bent on holding down a job, quite apart from their conception of life, for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessities and perhaps a little of the better things of life.

"It has been very gratifying to us to note, many times, that the necessity on the part of the men for economical production is well understood. For instance, at Watervliet Arsenal recently during the noonday rallies which were being held the appeals of the speakers, who were from the workers, were for efficiency. At Watertown some of the men stated that, in the interest of the workers their abilities were limited when it came to functioning on employees' committee, handling grievances, etc., for, they said, that that was not their forte. They did not feel able to confront the management in sufficiently forceful ways while prosecuting cases of such a nature. But, they said, they clearly saw their opportunity in the chance which now existed for functioning on production committees. Their abilities, they felt, lay in that direction and they most enthusiastically welcome the circumstances which promise them these new opportunities for self expression. At Frank-



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fort and Rock Island instances have occurred where the employees have 'gotten after' individuals who have not been doing as well as they might. A striking instance of the splendid spirit of co-operation which automatically develops when the employees are given an incentive and a chance for self expression, recently occurred at the Frankfort Arsenal. The Postoffice Department was in the market for a large order of dials for registered mail locks, for which they had previously paid \$45.00 per thousand. Frankfort Arsenal submitted an estimate of \$38.00 per thousand, so when the committee on estimates informed the employees that they had figured very closely in order that this work could be secured for them, the employees were very eager to express their appreciation of this new condition and volunteered to work during the lunch hour if necessary to live up to their committee's judgment as to direct labor costs.

An instance of increased efficiency brought about by this new interest is expressed in a letter from Colonel H. K. Rutherford, artillery division, to Captain O. S. Beyer, Jr., Arsenal Orders Branch, Ordnance Department:

"Regarding the optics for the Azimuth instruments, model of 1918, we asked Frankfort Arsenal for an estimate covering the manufacture of 450 sets of these optics. In reply they offer to make them at the cost of \$20.74 per set.

"This estimate is very gratifying compared to the contract price being paid to the Spencer Lens Company of \$55.00 each."

"There is attached hereto a statement concerning the way things work when the employees are enabled to participate in the management of the shop. This is but a mere indication of what really can be made possible in a large way throughout all the arsenals. In short, a spontaneous efficiency is in the making, which, we sincerely feel, will before long produce records of production that will make the most ardent Taylor system advocate envious.

"We find as a whole that the attitude of the local management is conducive towards the development of this new spirit. Where misunderstandings have existed or still exist, we hope to help straighten them out by education and the demonstration of our unalloyed sincerity and loyalty to all the interests at stake.

"It is true that there is still much that must be done before we are down to 'bed rock.' We are and will for a long time suffer from the heritage of the conditions we are now on the way towards eliminating. It is our conviction, that before long the opportunity will be ripe for us to secure outside talent in the form of competent management engineers and production experts to advise us as workers what we can do to help improve things, what the management can do, and finally what we and the management can do jointly.

"We especially recognize our limitation in problems of administration and attribute our very pleasing success to the interest and ability of Captain O. S. Beyer, Jr. One million three hundred thousand dollars worth of work has been secured for the arsenals through this branch up to date and we believe we have proven your good judgment in creating this branch. Captain Beyer has remained in the service the past several months because of his interest in utilization of surplus manufactured facilities in arsenals and it is our desire to express the deepest appreciation of his sacrifice.

"In conclusion we take pleasure in advising you of our sincere desire to do everything possible to raise the relationship between the arsenal employees and the War Department management to the highest level so that as industrial establishments we hope the government arsenals will become a worthy object lesson for the industries of the nation as a whole."

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The Pacific Division of the American Red Cross desires to inform you further concerning the need for the same response from the public in the campaign for members and funds to be conducted November 2-11, that greeted the Red Cross Roll Calls while the war was in progress.

One of the compelling reasons for this Third Red Cross Roll Call is the vast amount of service that must still be performed by the American Red Cross for the nation's fighting men. So extensive is this work that an appropriation of \$2,100,000 has just been made by the executive committee to cover the budget of its Bureau of Camp Service for the last six months of this year.

Expenditures for camp work are being reduced as rapidly as possible, consistent with the fulfillment of the obligation of the Red Cross to the soldiers, as is shown by the fact that during the four months ending June 30, camp service cost \$532,000 a month, while for the current period an estimate of \$350,000 is made. An appropriation of \$110,000 has also been made to provide for the canteen service.

The camp service is but one phase of the work the Red Cross is obligated to continue. There are still considerable numbers of troops in active service. There are 30,000 men in the military hospitals. There is much to do for these men while they are under treatment and there is much to do toward helping them resume their places in civil life. There is the relief work which the Red Cross undertook among the war sufferers over-seas and which the Red Cross is obliged to carry to a conclusion.

But in addition to these tasks that the war has left as a legacy to the Red Cross, there is a program of very wide scope for service at home—a service dedicated to the welfare of Americans. This program is too vast to tell in a brief statement but its outstanding features are nation-wide activity in the promotion of public health, continuance of home service among the families of American soldiers and sailors, public health nursing and attention to the needs and problems of the child life of the nation through the Junior Red Cross.

The amount of money sought in the nation at large is so small that your local quota in the Third Red Cross Roll Call will be trifling compared with what you were asked to give during the war. The principal effort will be devoted to renewal of memberships in the Red Cross and the enrolling of new members for 1920. The spirit of co-operation evidenced daily, assures the success of the appeal.

Yours very truly,
CHESTER J. SMITH.

NOLAN ON THE JOB.

Congressman John I. Nolan has advised the San Francisco Labor Council that he is urging the immediate passage of the bill providing increased salaries for postal employees.

WOULD REVOKE R. R. GRANTS.

Revocation of railroad rights-of-way through Indian reservations or lands where the grantees, over a period of five years, have failed to construct roads or utilize other land granted them has been recommended by Secretary of the Interior Lane in a report to Congress. He asked for power to decide questions arising under the proposed law.

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THE TAILORS' STRIKE.

Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 30, is now in its second week of the strike to enforce its demand for an increase in pay from \$36 to \$44 per week, with the Saturday half holiday. All of the large tailoring establishments of the city are completely tied up. Some of the smaller shops have signed the agreement and are being operated as usual. In the local field, and in Oakland also, both sides seem to be standing firmly and there seems at the present time no prospect of an adjustment of the controversy.

Local No. 80 has before it a proposition looking to the establishment of a big downtown co-operative shop and a committee is now investigating the feasibility of the scheme and will make a report giving complete details to the union within the next day or two.

All over the United States and Canada, the full jurisdiction of the Journeyman Tailors' International Union, the tailors are on strike for abolition of the piece system and adoption of straight time work. The time system of the international organization now provides for the eight-hour day, but under the piece system men and women are worked without limit of time. It is to abolish this pernicious system that the strike was authorized by the international. Work is tied up in all the large cities of the East.

WAREHOUSEMEN MAY STRIKE.

The Warehousemen's Union, which has been holding in abeyance an order to strike to enforce a wage increase of one dollar per day, pending an effort on the part of the Waterfront Workers' Federation and the San Francisco Labor Council to bring about an amicable adjustment of the controversy, has not yet received a final answer to the demand for a daily wage of \$5.50.

The employers take the position that if the State Railroad Commission will grant them an increase in rates they will concede the wage increase. It has been suggested that the employers first grant the increase, or a part of the increase asked for, and then go before the State Railroad Commission with the plea that they must be allowed to increase their rates in order to meet the increase in wages granted.

On previous occasions when the warehouse owners have presented their case to the Railroad Commission and requested increased rates many business men have protested to the Commission against taking any such action. In view of this fact the Conciliation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been approached with a view to enlisting its aid in an endeavor to adjust the existing difficulty.

If an understanding is not reached today or tomorrow it is more than likely that the 2000 members of the union will be out on strike Monday morning.

BUTCHERS TO CONVENE.

The California State Federation of Butchers will hold its ninth annual convention in Los Angeles during the week beginning September 28th.

At this convention Butchers' Union No. 15, of San Francisco, will be represented by M. S. Maxwell, J. J. Kretzmer and Samuel Agosti.

The California State Federation of Butchers is composed of twenty-six local unions, who will be represented in the convention by approximately 100 delegates.

D. J. Murray, of San Francisco, is president of the California State Federation of Butchers and F. M. Sanford, also of this city, is secretary-treasurer of the organization.

MACHINISTS' APPRENTICES.

Machinists' Apprentices, Golden Gate Lodge No. 1, is arranging for a ball in Eagles' Hall on Saturday evening, September 27th.

JOHN MITCHELL DEAD.

A dispatch from New York last Tuesday afternoon said: "John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, and one of the most widely-known labor leaders in the United States, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Post Graduate Hospital.

"Mitchell was only 49 years old. Although he underwent an operation ten days ago for the removal of gall-stones, his condition had been reported as satisfactory, and his death was wholly unexpected by friends.

"Since 1915 Mitchell had been chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission."

For twenty-five years John Mitchell was recognized, both in and outside the labor movement, as one of the most astute trade union officials in this country, and as a consequence he wielded tremendous influence. He devoted his time and talents almost completely to the service of the workers to his own great personal disadvantage. He was a loyal and fearless trade unionist and will long be remembered by the millions of workers he assisted during his unselfish career.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: James J. McGreevy of the chauffeurs, Ivor E. Jones of the boilermakers, George W. Kenney of the machinists.

WAITERS WANT MORE.

A wage increase of fifty cents per day will be demanded by Waiters' Union No. 30, for all waiters employed in Group A houses, which include all first-class hotels, cafes and restaurants in San Francisco.

This will give a wage of \$3 per day of nine hours, worked within thirteen hours, to more than 700 waiters employed in the higher-priced hotels, cafes and restaurants of this city.

The decision to ask for an increased wage was reached at a midnight mass meeting of waiters directly affected, the meeting being held under the auspices of Waiters' Union No. 30, of San Francisco.

The new wage scale will now be submitted for indorsement to the Labor Council and the International Union, which maintains headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Following the indorsement of the wage demands by these bodies, the Waiters' Union will then present their demands for a wage increase to the management of the first-class hotels, restaurants and cafes of San Francisco.

COOKS PROGRESSING.

Cooks' Union No. 44 reports that it has organized practically all of the hotels, cafes, restaurants and hospitals in San Francisco and secured for its members an increase in wages ranging from 30 to 55 per cent.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES CONVENE.

Last Monday morning the third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees assembled in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, more than 300 delegates being in attendance. San Francisco is the birthplace of this organization, now grown to gigantic proportions and exercising an influence upon legislation in the National Congress little dreamed of three short years ago when the first local came into existence in this city.

The delegates were welcomed to San Francisco by Mayor James Rolph, William T. Bonnor and John A. O'Connell, president and secretary respectively, of the San Francisco Labor Council; Daniel C. Murphy and Paul Scharrenberg, president and secretary, respectively, of the California State Federation of Labor, and P. H. McCarthy, president of the San Francisco and California State Building Trades Councils.

Luther C. Steward of Washington, D. C., president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, a former San Franciscan, responded to the addresses of welcome and then named the committees to carry on the work of the convention during the week.

In his annual report President Steward pays tribute to Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco for his vigorous efforts to establish a minimum wage of \$3 per day for all men and women employed by the Government.

Prominent among the delegates in attendance at the convention are five women who help to make the paper money of the United States Government, also postage and revenue stamps and Liberty Bonds; one woman who makes flags for the navy, another woman employed in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, a woman who is a U. S. probate attorney for the five civilized Indian tribes, one who is a stenographer and another who is an executive. These women have been heard, as well as seen, during the sessions of the convention, and are sponsoring measures for the betterment of women employed by the Government.

The officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees, who are attending the convention, are: President, Luther C. Steward; vice-presidents, W. E. Junker, Martin J. Leonard, Florence Etheridge, Charles F. Nagl, S. Tyson Kinsell, Charles L. Wiegand; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Newmyer; grand organizer, Roy E. Peabody.

Resolutions demanding that all Government employees be permitted to enjoy the full rights of American citizenship, including that of taking an active part in politics, even being candidates for public office, if they so desire, without jeopardizing their positions with the Government, have been introduced in the convention by the New York State delegation.

A demand will also be made upon Congress for an adequate appropriation for the Immigration Service, which has been forced to let out more than 400 employees through lack of funds. Many of the employees given indefinite furloughs from the Immigration Service have spent their lives in the employ of the Federal Government and find it almost impossible to find other employment. Resolutions to this effect are now before the convention.

A rap will be taken at Congress, through resolutions, for its action in giving such a meager appropriation to the United States Employment Service that it has practically put that department out of commission.

The convention will also endeavor to get the immigration service to take care of the large number of men and women who were transferred from that department to the United States Employment Service at the outbreak of the war and who have either been let out or are facing

such a catastrophe in the near future, with little or no chance of being reinstated in their former positions in the immigration service, from which they were transferred without having a voice in the matter.

Some of these employees have been in the Government service twenty-six years and are not fitted for any other work. They are Federal civil service employees and they feel that now is the time to ascertain whether or not civil

service is a protection or a joke. Resolutions on this subject are also before the convention.

A protest will be registered against the rule which compels many Government employees to furnish bonds, for which they pay as high as \$250 per year. Resolutions demanding that the Government furnish and pay for such bonds have been introduced in the convention.

Some temptations come to the industrious, but all temptations attack the idle.—C. H. Spurgeon.

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UNION MADE
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1919.

The American army of nearly five million men is practically demobilized, latest reports showing that less than forty thousand men are now in Europe. While there has been some complaint on the part of soldiers who believed they should have been released sooner, the truth is the record made is a good one when all the circumstances are taken into account. Before the close of the war it was freely stated by those familiar with such problems that it would take two years to get our army back from France. They are now at home in spite of the fact that a year has not yet passed.

After nearly twenty-five years of storms and quarrels, victories and defeats, Frank Kennedy has relinquished his grip on the pen that has so vigorously edited the Omaha Western Laborer during those long years and turned the paper over to James M. White, who has been the editor of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal for several years. Kennedy has always occupied a unique position in the labor movement, being in the midst of almost every storm, loved by some and hated by others, but always vigorously applying the lash of causticity to those who stood in the way of the things he believed should be done. Kennedy was the Western Laborer and the Western Laborer was Kennedy, so that Editor White has a task before him to satisfy the readers of the paper. Kennedy is now Labor Commissioner of Nebraska and we wish both men unbounded success in their new fields.

The cost of living will not go down as long as people will pay high prices for things they do not have to have. Take bananas for instance. They are not a necessity, and 60 cents a dozen is an outrageous price, yet the people will purchase them. As long as they can be sold at that price the dealers will keep the price up and continue to offer plausible reasons therefor. If the people would not buy them for 60 cents a dozen it would be but a short time until they could be bought in abundance for 20 cents. Mere complaint against high prices will never produce the desired results. Something more effective must be done, and the best thing to do is to refuse to buy if the price is not right unless the thing is absolutely essential. If the American people would religiously establish and adhere to a rule of this kind it would not be long until beneficial results were in sight. Under such conditions the profiteer would not last long.

The Labor Charter

While the radicals have for years been shouting about being internationalists in their sentiments they have never presented anything but impracticable dreams as a remedy for the difficulties of the workers of a world-wide character. It remained for that great "reactionary", Samuel Gompers to go over to Paris and set up in the Labor Charter of the League of Nations covenant the first real machinery ever placed in operation looking to the maintaining of decent standards of life among the workers of the entire world.

There has always been world-wide competition for the markets of the world and one of the bugaboos that American workers have always been confronted with when they asked for increased pay or improved working conditions has been that competition in other countries made compliance impossible because of the danger of losing trade or the fear of other nations gaining an insurmountable advantage over us. In the Labor Charter of the Covenant machinery is provided whereby the annual conferences can draw up conventions or recommendations for the affiliated nations looking to improvements in the more backward states, and all will be under the obligation to place the matters before the proper legislative bodies in their respective countries. In Great Britain legislative propositions will be presented to the House of Commons and in the United States some matters will go to Congress and some to the various state Legislatures.

There is no mandatory power vested in the conferences, which will be made up of an equal number of delegates from each of the member states, but it is hoped to be able to make public opinion so effective through these annual gatherings that persuasion, arbitration and exposure of bad conditions will result in a leveling up process which will be of great benefit to all concerned. The advanced states will put forth every endeavor to bring up the less advanced and backward countries to a point where their competition will not be so great a menace to living standards of the workers in countries where organization has enabled them to demand and gain decent standards. Never before has there been any effective machinery for bringing about this most desirable result, and if the Peace Treaty, including the League of Nations, is not accepted by the United States Senate then this fond prospect will be blasted. The first of these annual conferences is to convene in Washington next month and if the treaty is not ratified before that time no American delegates will be seated in the gathering and the great influence for good of the workers of the United States will be lost to the world. The present haggling and delay on the part of the United States Senate is, therefore, a matter of vital concern to every worker in the country.

The fine hand of Samuel Gompers is seen in almost every paragraph of the Labor Charter of the League of Nations Covenant in spite of the fact that he did not get everything he desired into it in just the shape he hoped for. In view of this fact it would be nothing short of a calamity if the American workers were not to have representation in the first of these great annual conferences. The absence of the American delegation would mean that little progress could be made in the work of raising standards of living in other countries and thus establishing more equal competitive conditions throughout the world. While the workers of the backward countries would be the greatest sufferers as a result of the failure of the United States to be represented in the coming conference, the wage earners of the United States would also be hit very hard by such a failure.

That the Treaty, including the League of Nations, will be ratified by the Senate there can be little doubt, but there is grave danger that the obstructionists of that body may be able to delay matters long enough to rob the American workers of the opportunity to be represented in the first of these great world conferences, which is to be held in the city of Washington. It is earnestly to be hoped that no such humiliating and disastrous results are to come from the tactics of the partisan politicians who are holding up ratification of the Treaty.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee suggests as a measure of economy the discharge of clerks in the Government departments in Washington. By way of amendment it might be proposed to discharge the numerous "investigators" and their retainers who are traveling thousands of miles at the public's expense to hold post-mortems on dead issues.

Organization among professional men is going ahead throughout the country, and nowhere faster than in California. Recently an organization of the newswriters about the bay came into being, now professors at the University of California are beginning to organize for the improvement of conditions surrounding them in their work. The recently established Newswriters' Union is to be chartered by the International Typographical Union and will be a part of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco. The newswriters are enthusiastically welcomed into the labor movement of San Francisco and will have the wholehearted support of all the unions in the city in their endeavor to gain improvements for the men and women who follow that profession.

The Chicago Tribune was quite generally accused of being pro-German from the very beginning of the war. This is also the paper which said California was "the boob State of the Union." Now Senator McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, is touring the country in opposition to the League of Nations with Senator Johnson. Senator McCormick is at least consistent. He favored Germany during the war and he is favoring Germany now by opposing the League of Nations. But are the people of the United States in favor of Germany or the United States? Are they in favor of war and war makers or peace and peace makers? These questions are involved in the present controversy over the Peace Treaty. The Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations are for peace. The opponents are for leaving the gates open for the entry of war makers. The people have the power to force Senators to carry out their desires in the premises. What will the verdict be?

Certain interests are busy circulating the report that if the Railroad Brotherhoods fail to have their plan of railroad operation adopted through political means they will resort to the strike weapon. This is absolutely untrue. Such action would be contrary to the principles of the American trade union movement and would wean away from the Brotherhoods the support of the labor movement. We are living in a democracy and political changes of policy must be brought about through the instrumentality of the ballot in democratic fashion. The members of unions in the United States, with the exception of a mere handful of fanatics, are American citizens and believers in democracy and, therefore, do not believe in using the strike weapon as a means of bringing about changes in our form of government. They know that any change that the majority of the people desire to make can be made in the regular and orderly course of using the ballot, and they are fair enough and reasonable enough and game enough to abide by the decisions reached by the majority at the ballot box. Those who endeavor to convey a different idea are not working in the interest of the trade union movement or of democracy.

WIT AT RANDOM

Wife—I think that chauffeur was under the influence of liquor.

Husband—I know he was. He gave me back the right change.—Virginia Motorist.

"Don't you enjoy listening to the honk of the wild goose?"

"Not when he's driving an automobile."—Brooklyn Citizen.

"Did the doctor pay a visit?"

"Yes, and the visit paid the doctor."—Boston Transcript.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Effie. I've a good mind to spank you."

"If you won't spank me mother, I'll promise to be awful ashamed."—Life.

"Did anybody comment on the way you handled your new car?"

"One man made a brief remark, 'Fifty dollars and costs.'"—Boston Transcript.

"They are building more big hotels at the seashore."

"Don't blame 'em," said the man who is just back from his vacation. "In my own opinion the only way to have a good time at the seashore, without worrying over the expense, is to own a hotel."—Washington Star.

"I am sorry to tell you, Mr. Johnson," said the school teacher, "that your little boy, Bearcat, appears to be utterly incorrigible."

"'Pears to be utterly —p'tu—which?" obfuscatedly returned Gap Johnson, of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.

"Incorrigible, beyond reform. He quarrels and fights all the time. I can not imagine what is the matter with him!"

"Aw, I reckon it's this-a-way, mom: The little cuss was punying around for a couple of weeks and had to stay out of school, and prob'ly now he finds himself 'way behind with his fighting. That's all."—Judge.

"What do you mean by the expression in your story, as sociable as an echo?"

"Why, an echo, you know, always returns your call."

She—Somebody says a man's wife has no right to interfere with his privilege of making a fool of himself. Isn't that silly?

He—Why do you object? Did you prevent me from making a fool of myself when I asked you to marry me?

A young Boston artist, looking for a model, found on the Common just the specimen of genus hobo she required. In making arrangements with him she said, "You know, posing is not particularly easy to one not accustomed to it—how long can you stay in one position without moving?"

"Till the cops get busy, miss," was the tramp's reply.

In the good old days, months ago, a baseball player turned up at the game with a load on. When he went to bat he said to the umpire, with a silly smile, "I see three bats and three balls. What am I—hic—to do?"

"Hit the middle ball," said the umpire. But the boozy batter struck out.

"Hang it, Bill," said the captain, "why didn't you hit the middle ball, as the umpire told you?"

"I did," replied Bill, with an injured air, "only I hit it with the—hic—outside bat."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE POWER OF THE BALLOT.

By George H. Madin, Member of Janitors' Protective Union 10367.

Come, fall in line all ye that toil
And have a vote to cast,
Now is the time you should redeem
Your errors of the past.
Election day will be the time
To try and elevate
The dignity of Labor's vote
And manhood's grand estate.

Since labor has its follies seen
For generations past,
It needs no great criterion
To show it how to cast
The ballot for the benefit
Of those whose hands create
The wealth now held by millionaires
With aims inordinate.

Arouse yourselves from slumber, men,
And show that you have might,
And like the men of '76, have
The courage and will fight
For equal rights, for rich and poor,
That all be classed the same
Before the Bar of Justice, and
You're sure to win the game.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

By William H. Taft.

ARTICLE NO. 5

Of course we cannot hope to make the great changes such as the League of Nations will bring about without opposition. Fortunately the war has taught us the great advantages of international co-operation. It was only by good team work that the free liberty-loving nations were able to whip Germany.

The treaty which the United States Senate is debating obligates the members of the proposed League to protect one another against attack from enemies outside their own boundaries bent upon conquest. Although this agreement (Article X of the Covenant) is vital to any arrangement which seeks to prevent war, it has been attacked on the ground that it would draw the United States into wars in various parts of the world and force us to send our boys to fight in quarrels which did not concern us.

We should remember, however, that the main purpose of Article X is to frighten nations tempted to wars of conquest from yielding to the temptation, by the certainty that they will be crushed if they begin such a war by a universal boycott and a union of forces of the world against them. If a big war breaks out again, the United States will be forced to take part in it whether we have a League of Nations or not. We tried hard enough to keep out of the war with Germany but found we couldn't.

A little war contrary to the League rules could be handled by the powers close at hand. Certainly it would not be necessary to send American troops to suppress an uprising in the Balkans when prompt action by the armies of Italy or some other nearby powerful nation could suppress the fracas before American troops could even get started.

GOMPERS' FATHER DIES.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Boston Tuesday morning after a losing race with death. His father, Solomon Gompers, 91, died Monday night at the home of his daughter. Solomon Gompers began life as a cigarmaker in London, later coming to New York. He became totally blind in 1893.

ORPHEUM.

There will be seven new acts in next week's Orpheum bill. Julius Tannen "The Chatter-box" and one of the best monologists in vaudeville will introduce his extraordinary ability as a humorist but also to illustrate his keen insight into character George Kell, who shares the headline honors, is not only a deservedly popular comedian but also a successful author of one-act plays. He will appear in his latest hit "The Flattering Word," a satire in one act which argues that at some time everybody has been stage-struck. He is supported by an excellent cast. Lydia Barry, who will be a special feature of the coming bill, is a singing comedienne of infinite variety and great charm. Her songs are always of the superlative kind and she sings them with telling effect. Billie Burke's "Levitation" is an amusing travesty on scientific possibilities in which Professor J. Edmund Magee burlesques the supposed supernatural powers of the hypnotist. Will J. Ward and his Five Symphony Girls will provide a delightful act. His feminine quintette are pianists, vocalists, dancers and comedienues and he himself is a fellow of infinite jest. Boyce Combe, an English light comedian, very popular in the leading London Music Halls, is blessed with a pleasant personality, an ingratiating manner and a seemingly inexhaustible fund of humor. He has a capable assistant in Burton Brown. The Royal Gascoignes begin where most jugglers and equilibrists leave off. They balance a pyramid of chairs with the lady Gascoigne seated on the top one. They introduce their dog Bertha, who is the greatest double somersaulting canine in existence. The only holdover in this remarkable bill will be Bessie Clayton and The Caninos, assisted by James Clemons and Miss Clayton's Company in the greatest and most alluring dance review this city has ever witnessed.

NAME MEN TO PLAN WORLD CONGRESS

Following action by the Senate in authorizing the United States to summon the international labor congress provided for in the treaty of peace preparations have been going forward rapidly. The congress will be held in Washington on October 29th.

A committee of four has been named by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to represent the Federation in co-operation with the international organizing committee which is arranging for the congress. This committee is composed of Secretary Frank Morrison; Hugh Frayne, Eastern representative of the Federation; William Green, American Federation of Labor vice-president and secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice-president and president of the International Photo Engravers' Union.

STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGEMEN.

Secretary Sullivan, of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen reports that the strike of the union men in Ely, Nevada, has been won, with a complete victory for the men, who have returned to work. The local union is reported to be in a prosperous condition with nearly all members employed.

WAGE SCALES INDORSED.

The new wage scale of the Auto Painters' Union calling for a wage of from \$7 to \$10 per day, and the new wage scale of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union, providing a material increase in wages of certain classes of workers and improved working conditions, have received the indorsement of the Labor Council.

APPROVES NOLAN'S STAND.

That the action of Congressman John I. Nolan of San Francisco in refusing to permit his bill providing a minimum wage of \$3 per day for all government employees to be amended so as to provide for all classes of postal employees, is acceptable to postal employees of California is shown by the following letter addressed to Congressman Nolan by John E. Cowgill of San Carlos, who is secretary-treasurer of the California branch of the National League of Postmasters of the United States:

"I have noted the progress of your bill (H. R. 5726), providing a minimum wage of \$3 per day for certain Federal employees, as it has come before the House from time to time, with a great deal of pleasure and interest, and I now desire to congratulate you upon the strenuous and consistent fight you have waged in the interest of this class of public servants who well deserve all that you and your associates can possibly secure for them at the hands of the opposition.

"I want to assure you that I very well appreciate that it was not consistent for you to accept an amendment to your bill providing for all classes of postal employees, as I believe it would have defeated the objects of your bill without, in any measure, helping the postal employees, who should, and I am confident will be, provided for in a separate and distinct proposition; and I have assured the third and fourth class postmasters of California that you will support any fair proposition looking to the relief of this class of men and women who have been so long neglected by the government.

“(Signed) JOHN E. COWGILL.”

GARDENS AND WATER.

In many sections of San Francisco the general appearance of lawns and gardens is not very pleasing, to say the least. Many lawns are neglected and dying for want of water. Tin cans, ash piles or bare sand are seen where shrubs, flowers and vegetables should be growing.

Some people do not care, but the majority who would take pleasure in keeping up a garden, have the idea that water is so expensive they cannot afford it.

San Francisco is blessed with a climate that makes heavy irrigation unnecessary, and makes for fine shrubs and plants and many beautiful varieties of flowers.

There are few so poor in this city that they cannot afford to pay for sufficient water to keep up an attractive garden-spot.

From records of use in many "homey" places in different sections of the city, the Spring Valley Water Company's garden expert states without reservation that anyone who can afford an average of fifty cents a month for extra water has no excuse for depriving himself or family of the pleasure of a lawn or a small flower garden.

Why should we not have Peace Gardens as well as War Gardens?



XXIII

A Fair Return

Courts or other authorities passing upon water rates have always declared that the company is entitled to a "fair return." Nothing less than this will command the money needed to build and extend the works. Experience has demonstrated this the world over.

What is meant by a "fair return?"

A fair return on an investment is the ordinary return or rate of interest and profit earned by capital invested in enterprises of like hazard.

This rate of interest must be sufficiently high to encourage operators and investors to enter such enterprises.

A water company, like any other company, must have money to run its business.

The water company cannot get this money unless there is a reasonable chance that the business will succeed, that the investor's capital will be safe, and that he will be paid fair wages for his capital.

If the water business is conducted honestly and efficiently, and is fairly paid, the public gets the kind of service it wants—good service.

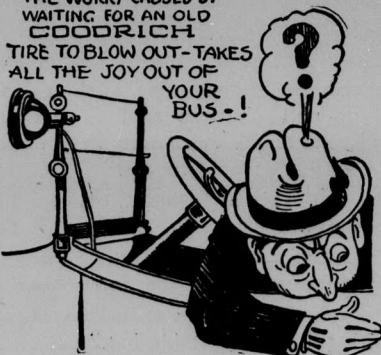
When the fair-minded public gets what it wants, it is willing to pay the fair value of what it gets.

So the fair-minded public is perfectly willing to pay a fair rate for water.

In other words, the fair-minded public is willing to let the company earn a "fair return."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

THE WORRY CAUSED BY
WAITING FOR AN OLD
GOODRICH
TIRE TO BLOW OUT—TAKES
ALL THE JOY OUT OF
YOUR
BUS—!



Visit the Largest Hardware Store in the Mission

Goodrich Fabric Tires
Adjusted at 6,000 miles

Goodrich Silvertown Cords
Adjusted at 8,000 miles

AS A MARK OF

Distinction Quality and Service

We are Handling a Complete Line

GOODRICH TIRES AND TUBES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

Wolfe Hardware & Lumber Co.

19th and Folsom Streets

Phones Mission 38 and 39

BLAME STOCK JOBBERS

Stock jobbers and gambling, and forcing the people to pay interest on fictitious wealth are responsible for high prices of food and other necessities, says Thomas W. Lawson, broker and author, who presents his theory in a vigorous manner in a Boston newspaper.

"The cause of high cost of living is stock gambling—the main, the foundation cause," he says. "Stock gambling is as surely the cause of high cost of living as the sun the cause of heat."

"You will ask if this is so why do not the people tackle the vital problem from the stock gamble angle instead of spending time along the present lines of agitation."

"The answer is, monied people are the beneficiaries of high cost living, of stock gambling, so the first duty of the rich, when high cost living is agitated, is to do what they can to aid the system in steering the people off into the wilderness of logic that they will become as they are today, bewildered to distraction—to the point where they will accept any fool reason instead of the real one."

"The system has unlimited expense money at its command, hundreds and hundreds of millions annually. It has a large part of the press to spread its 'fool 'em' propaganda. Thousands of the very brightest men are on its pay roll to spread its fallacies, and hundreds of thousands of volunteer agents, bank, insurance and corporation men all over the country to preach its 'muddle 'em' arguments. Then it has senators and congressmen, to say nothing of governors, mayors and town meeting blatherskites to prove the whiteness of its blackest pitch."

"Today the nation's 'wealth' is more than double \$275,000,000,000. Of this additional \$144,000,000,000 which came into existence because of the world war, more than \$100,000,000,000 is water-trick, fraud-made wealth. The annual interest and dividends on this fraud capital is in round figures, more than \$5,000,000,000. It is this additional \$5,000,000,000 that has sent the cost of living up to its present prohibitive figures."

"If this \$100,000,000,000 had not been created, this \$5,000,000,000 could not be collected. It could not be added to the price of what the people consume and the price today of the things they consume would be \$5,000,000,000 less and the cost of living would today be at least half what it is."

CARPENTERS SEEK AFFILIATION.

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has made application for affiliation with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, giving as its reason for such application that as many union carpenters are employed in the shipyards, it desires to co-operate with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council in improving conditions of men employed in the shipbuilding industry.

CASKET MAKERS.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Casket Makers' Union, calling for an increase of wages in all branches of that work, has received the indorsement of the Labor Council, with the proviso that the union will not attempt to encroach upon the jurisdiction of any other labor organization.

MOLDERS NOMINATE DELEGATES.

The Molders' Union has nominated James Doyle and L. Craig for election as delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to be held at Bakersfield the week beginning October 6th. The election of a delegate will be held next Tuesday night.

The union reports that all malleable piece workers have received an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

GRANFIELD TO RESIGN.

W. A. Granfield, secretary of the Office Employees' Union and a delegate to the Labor Council, announces he will shortly resign his position with the State Public Employment Bureau of California to establish himself in the auto supply business.

PIANO TUNERS ORGANIZE.

With the assistance of the organizing committee of the Labor Council, the piano tuners and musical instrument makers of this city have organized a union.

GET HALF-HOLIDAY.

Auto Mechanics' Union reports that the Saturday half-holiday has been established in all union auto repair shops in San Francisco.

TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

G. F. Flateley and J. H. Clover have been appointed to represent the California State Federation of Labor on the conference on electric utilization safety orders of the Industrial Accident Commission.

BOILER MAKERS WIN.

Boiler makers have scored an important victory in their three-months' strike by signing an agreement with the Drake Williams and Mount company of Omaha. The minimum rate for boiler makers will be 80 cents an hour and for experienced helpers, 60 cents. Helpers with less than 30 days' experience will be paid 50 cents. Provision is made for the settlement of future differences without resorting to a suspension of work.

PROCTER & GAMBLE 8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap
Ivory Soap Flakes
P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap
Star Soap
Star Naphtha
Washing Powder
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
New York Kansas City
Hamilton, Canada

How Our Employees Speak

One of the most unique features of the Procter & Gamble Company is the Employees Conference Committee.

Each department has a representative on a Conference Committee. These representatives meet regularly each month with the management and discuss all topics which are of interest to the employees.

This committee plan has brought about an unusually friendly understanding between the workers and the management. Unity of interest has been recognized and practiced by both.

Columbia Inn

RESTAURANT AND CAFE

35 ELLIS STREET OPPOSITE CURRAN THEATRE

San Francisco's Foremost Family Resort

WONDERFUL MUSIC PERFECT DANCE FLOOR
REFINED VAUDEVILLE

Try Our

SPECIAL 9 COURSE \$1.25 DINNER
MERCHANTS 50c LUNCH

Service A la Carte

After Theatre Specialties

Moderate Prices

The Only First Class Restaurant Displaying the
UNION HOUSE CARD

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 5, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call—All present; Sergeant-at-Arms O'Brien was excused and Delegate Buehrer was appointed pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Fur Workers—Joseph C. Scullin, Miss E. Sullivan. Webb Pressmen—Leonard McEvoy, vice T. Rutherford. Tailors No. 80—A. Abrams, Rose Gammants, additional delegates. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From U. S. Senator Charles E. Townsend, with reference to increase of salaries for postal clerks. From Congressman Nolan, relative to an air service department, promoting vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry, and in regard to increase of salaries for postal employees. From Congressman Kahn, concerning freight rates on steel for ship building.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Retail Delivery Drivers, request for a boycott on Blum's candy store, California and Polk streets. Musicians, relative to the Mexican celebration being held at the California House and are employing non-union music. From Cigar-makers' Union, requesting assistance in straightening out difficulty with the firm of Goss & Co. From the Central Federated Union of Greater New York, relative to making the visit of Arthur Henderson, representative of the British workers, a complete success. Wage scale and agreement of Furriers' Union No. 79. Wage scale of Optical Mechanics. Wage scale and agreement of Grocery Clerks' Union.

Referred to Label Section and Labor Clarion—From Richmond Central Labor Council, Richmond, Ind., relative to the unfair Starr Piano Co.

Referred to Secretary—From the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, with reference to a regional conference, to be held September 24th and 25th.

Requests complied with — From Delegate Brandhorst, requesting leave of absence for two months. From Metal Polishers' International Union, requesting committees of unions to assist in unionizing the unfair Gilchrist Mfg. Co. of Newark, N. J.

Communication from the Federal Employees' Union, enclosing copy of H. R. Bill No. 6577, H. R. Bill No. 6659, relative to the loading and unloading of vessels at night, and fixing the compensation of United States inspectors of customs, and requesting indorsement of same; on motion, the bills were indorsed.

Reports of Unions—Cooks—Have succeeded in organizing hotels, clubs, cafeterias, etc., and have increased wages materially. Butchers—Have been successful in meeting employers and adjusting differences. Musicians—Reported that the Schubert theatres are unfair to their organization. Stage Employees—All members in Eastern cities are on strike with the Actors; are assessing members to offset activities of employers. Culinary Workers—Are meeting with much success in organizing all first-class houses. Herbert's on Powell street still unfair. Tailors—Are out on strike for \$44.00 per week, and Saturday half-holiday; are standing firm. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress; have secured the Saturday half-holiday. Waterfront Federation—Have gone on record refusing to work on any of the ships coming from unfair shipyards in the South. Auto Painters—Have presented new wage scale to employers. Federal Employees—

Will hold international convention in Civic Auditorium Monday morning.

The Chair at this time introduced Brother M. D. Barber of Los Angeles, who addressed the delegates on conditions of strike in shipyards of Los Angeles and vicinity.

Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Auto Painters' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. The Butchers' request for assistance of Council to bring about an adjustment of their controversy was referred to the secretary with instructions to bring about a conference to the end that a satisfactory adjustment may be had between the two contending parties. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Stage Employees' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. Dealing with the request of the Jewelry Workers' Union for action against various jewelry stores, the matter was laid over one week, no committee from the union appearing. In the matter of the wage scale and agreement of the Casket Workers' Union, committee recommended that the Council indorse same, with the understanding that the union will not encroach upon the jurisdiction of any other union. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the communication from the National Women's Trade Union League be filed. With respect to the resolution introduced by Delegate Ferguson asking for the withdrawal of U. S. troops from Russia, your committee laid the matter over for one week to give the author of the resolutions an opportunity to appear before the committee. In the matter of the resolutions from the League for Irish Freedom, your committee recommends that the Council indorse the resolutions drafted by your committee requesting President Wilson to make an explanation on the League of Nations with reference to self-determination and the case of Ireland. Report of Committee concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, President Wilson is on a tour of the United States for the purpose of explaining to the American people the provisions of the Peace Treaty and the covenant for the League of Nations, with a view to secure popular approval of the same; and

Whereas, There are millions of American citizens who would gladly consent to these propositions for the sake of abolishing future wars and secure the settlement of all disputes between nations upon principles of international law and justice, if they can be assured by proper reasoning and authority that by entering the League of Nations our Government and people do not abandon the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence and bind themselves thereafter to keep in perpetual subjection under the heel of the conqueror those people who of right and in the interest of humanity and civilization ought to be free and independent or assume a station in accordance with the principle of self-determination; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 5th day of September, 1919, that, upon his visit to San Francisco, the President be and is hereby requested to make a public explanation and de-

claration regarding the provisions of the covenant on the following points:

1. Under the covenant, does this Nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down a rebellion of its subject or conquered peoples?

2. Under the covenant, can this Nation independently recognize a government whose people seek to achieve or have achieved their independence from a member of the League?

3. Under the covenant, are those subject nations or peoples only that are mentioned in the Peace Treaty entitled to the right of self-determination, or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples?

4. Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the peace conference? And what is your position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland?

Report of Special Committee to Increase Funds of Council—Your committee recommends that the Council accept the offer of the Labor Council Hall Association to allow free rent for offices and meeting hall for the Council, which will effect a saving of \$1120 a year, and in the

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CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents
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Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Commercial
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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judgment of your committee permit the payment of increased salaries. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the Council appoint a committee of five to act with a like committee from Iron Trades and Water Front Federation for the purpose of devising ways and means to assist the men on strike in the South; carried. The Chair appointed Delegates Murphy, O'Connell, Buehrer, Rosenthal, Riley.

Receipts—\$241.50. **Expenses**—\$1033.82.

Adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 3, 1919.

Meeting called to order by President P. C. Hanson at 8:25 p. m., with all officers present but S. P. Kane, M. E. Kirby, Al. Condrette, G. L. Howard, J. W. Baker, B. A. Brundage and D. J. Grace.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 for M. Blackfield. Credentials accepted and the delegate declared seated.

Communications—From Labor Council. Referred to Label Section. From the Poughkeepsie Trade and Labor Council stating that the manufacturers of the Dutchess Trousers were unfair to the United Garment Workers of America, also giving the names of the Clarion and Roos Bros., as handling this brand; referred to label agent to see these firms. From the Jewelry Workers submitting list of firms fair to them, filed. From Thos. P. Smith of Coalinga, Cal., seeking information as to where to buy union made furnishings; referred to label agent. From Label Trades Section of St. Louis, minutes of August 8th; filed. From Consumers' Co-operative League of S. F., requesting the Section to appoint or request some member to act as sales agent to secure applications for membership. As the Label Section is a central body with unions affiliated it recommends that all delegates take the message back to their respective unions to have their members buy a membership in the Consumers' Co-operative League. Filed.

Reports of Unions—Cook's union reports organizing all hotels with a new wage scale, 8-hour day and 25 per cent increase. Organized in one month's time. Boxmakers & Sawyers report that the Mercantile Box Co., and the Oakland Box Co., had signed an agreement and were in a position to use the union label. Requests unions whose members handle boxes to see that the union label is stamped on it. Furniture Handlers report getting their wage increase, also after 44 hour and Saturday half holiday. Grocery Clerks report that the Great Western Grocery Co., with stores in the Richmond district was unfair to them and not to patronize them. Janitors report organizing the Ferry building. Retail Clerks report all stores in the Mission closed at six o'clock p. m., except Saturday; also report that Kelle Hats refuses to close on time.

Agitation Committee—No meeting; will hold meeting Friday, September 12th.

Trustees—Report favorably on bills.

Label Agent—Reports that all things planned for Labor Day as there were no exercises held. States that he wants more names of members of unions so as to mail them the Labor Clarion. Has been busy on the Cooks, also Cleaners and Dyers. States that Thomas's Cleaning and Dyeing Co., discharged a union man, but on demand was reinstated.

New Business—M. & S. That Agitation Com-

mittee meet to devise new agitation. Carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$21.00. P. C. tax, \$21.50.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plate, \$12.00; W. G. Desepte, \$10.50; M. E. Kirby, \$1.00; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$2.50, from special fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, September 17th.

"When you buy union made goods you employ union labor."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR DOLLAR.

No solution of high costs of necessities can be reached until the country settles down to demanding a dollar's worth of food, or material, measured by the labor or effort required to obtain that dollar, according to William Mather Lewis, director of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department.

"None knows better than the men and women of organized labor the value of a dollar so measured," wrote Mr. Lewis to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Lewis expressed keen appreciation for the part organized labor has played and is playing to make thrift and savings a national habit. His letter follows:

"Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your recent letter transmitting to the savings division of the Treasury Department the resolution of the American Federation of Labor which endorses the savings campaign of the government as a necessary permanent peace time institution and recommends government savings securities as investments for the saving of labor.

"Permit me to take this opportunity of expressing the keen appreciation felt by the savings division at the part organized labor has played, and is playing to make thrift and saving a national habit. Your assurance that you are confident the officers and members of the local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will co-operate with the Government is especially welcome and heartening at this time when the country is facing a crisis caused by the high prices of necessities and profiteering."

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board has declared that one of the most pre-emptorily necessary measures for the relief of this situation, no less pressing than any encountered during the war is for Americans to "work and save." The assurance that the men and women who do work, can and will save, is indeed encouraging for the solution of the problem.

No solution of high costs can be reached until the country settles down to demanding the receipt of a dollar's worth of food or material measured by the labor or effort required to obtain that dollar. None knows better than the men and women of organized labor the value of a dollar so measured. None knows better what are fair prices for necessities. Opportunity for far reaching and patriotic service lies before the rank and file of trade unionists in co-operating with the Food Administrations of the states to establish fair prices and I am confident that this opportunity will be utilized to the utmost.

"Thanking you again for your co-operation in a work which I feel is vital to the interests of every American citizen, I am

"Faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS,"

URGE LEGISLATION.

At the request of the Federal Employees' Union the San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed the bill pending before Congress which calls for additional compensation for inspectors in the customs service.

Dance to wonderful music on a perfect dance floor at the Columbia Inn, 35 Ellis St.—Adv.

PROTEST NAVY CONTRACT.

Resolutions protesting against the alleged action of the Navy Department in placing with a non-union firm of Pittsburg, Cal., a large order for steel castings of 500 pounds or more, have been adopted and forwarded to Washington by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Officers of the Council claim that Mare Island foundries are fully equipped to turn out the work given to the non-union firm, and that the action of the Navy Department means a reduction in the output of the foundries at Mare Island and the laying off of many men now employed there.

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MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MATINEE EVERY DAY

JULIUS TANNEN, "Chatterbox"; GEORGE KELLY, in "The Flattering Word"; LYDIA BARRY, Lyrical Raconteuse; Billie Burke's "LEVITATION," with Prof. J. Edmund Magee; W. J. WARD AND FIVE SYMPHONY GIRLS; BOYCE COMBE, English Comedian, assisted by Burton Brown; ROYAL GASCOIGNES, in a unique offering introducing "Bertha," Greatest Double Somersaulting Dog; BESSIE CLAYTON presents Herself and Those Incomparable Spanish Dancers, ELISA & EDUARDO CANSINO, with Musical Comedy's Best Eccentric Dancer, James Clemons, Arthur Gordon and Wilbert Dunn.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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Telephone Park 7797.
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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
**Linotype and Intertype.
**Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The.....112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.....340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N.....440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie.....370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(93) California Printing Co.....165 Jessie
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(84) Liberty Press.....25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T.....3390 Eighteenth
(23) †Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....363 Clay
(206) †Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.....5716 Geary
(62) *Overland Publishing Co.....259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(70) **Phillips & Van Orden Co.....509-521 Howard
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley.....343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J.....45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.....515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John R.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin.....767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter.....259 Minna
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal.....59 Church
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel.....1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish.....30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....259 Minna
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co.....211 Stevenson
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....
.....New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A.....245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N.....766 Mission

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
S. F. Firemen's Band.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A communication has been received from the executive council of the International Typographical Union giving official notice that a referendum vote will be taken throughout the jurisdiction on Wednesday, October 2, 1919, on three propositions, as follows:

First Proposition—Amend Section 6, Article V, of the by-laws, to read: Old Age Pension Fund. Sec. 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years, who by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of \$6 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

The receipts from the old age pension assessment during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1919, show that the old age pension may be increased from \$5 to \$6 per week, as provided in the proposed amendment. Since our revenues will permit this increase of \$1 per week to our old age pensioners, no elaborate argument is required to justify the recommendation made by the executive council.

Second Proposition—Amend Section 5, Article IX, Constitution, to read: Article IX, Sec. 5. On the death of each member in good standing, a death benefit shall be paid to the designated beneficiary in amounts as follows, except as otherwise provided by International law: For a continuous membership of one year or less, \$75. For a continuous membership of more than one year and less than two years, \$100. For a continuous membership of two years and less than three years, \$125. For a continuous membership of three years and less than four years, \$200. For a continuous membership of four years and less than five years, \$300. For a continuous membership of five years and less than fifteen years, \$400. For a continuous membership of fifteen years or over, \$500.

This amendment increases the mortuary benefit from \$400 to \$500, to be paid to the beneficiaries of members having a continuous membership of fifteen years or more. The receipts from the mortuary assessment for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1919, show that the revenues from this assessment will meet the increased benefit recommended. The desirability and practicability of the proposed amendment are apparent.

Third Proposition (submitted by Philadelphia Typographical Union)—Amend Section 1, Article VIII, Constitution, to read: Article VIII—Salaries and Expenses. Section 1. The salary of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer, in full for the services rendered by each of said officers during the term of office, shall be the sums following: For the President, for services rendered as President of the International Typographical Union and as President of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home, \$5000 per annum; First Vice-President, \$150 and traveling expenses to and from the conventions of the International Typographical Union; the Second Vice-President shall be paid

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

as are the Representatives of the International Typographical Union, and he shall attend all conventions of the organization; Third Vice-President, \$300 per annum; Fourth Vice-President, \$500 per annum; and Secretary-Treasurer, for services rendered as Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union and as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home, \$5000 per annum.

The above proposition increases the salaries of the President and Secretary Treasurer from \$3500 to \$5000 a year. Official notifications of endorsement of the foregoing proposition have been filed by 228 unions.

BARBERS IN CONVENTION.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America is holding its annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y., this week. The local union is represented by George Barrett, D. F. Tattenham, Henry Hilka, George Price, J. V. Ducoing, Stanley Roman and R. H. Baker, the last named being a vice-president of the international union.

GROCERY CLERKS.

The Retail Grocery Clerks' Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement calling for the closing of all grocery stores at 6 o'clock in the evening six days in the week and asking for an increase of \$5 per week in salaries of male clerks and an increase of \$3 per week for female clerks, of whom there are fifty in the organization.

Under the new agreement the pay of male clerks will range from \$25 to \$30 per week and that of female clerks from \$18 to \$21 per week.

The new agreement will be submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement before employers are asked to accept it. The Labor Council will act on the agreement next Monday night.

FIREMEN GET DAY OF REST.

Through the efforts of Denis Foley, business agent of the Stationary Firemen's Union, the Spring Valley Water Company has agreed to in future provide for a day off each week for the firemen employed at the different pumping stations. The new rule became effective last Monday.

Don't grab fast to everything just because it happens to be going by. Some of these new things may be pretty hot and hard to let go. Any proposition that cannot stand still long enough for investigation is a good thing not to follow.

SHOE CLERKS.

The shoe firms throughout the city are rapidly signing the agreement of the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union calling for earlier closing hours, is the report made by Business Agent J. P. Griffin, who says that by January 1, 1920, all shoe clerks in San Francisco will be carrying union cards.

GARMENT WORKERS.

Miss May Cummings, secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, who has been ill for some weeks, has so far recovered her health that she is able to resume the duties of her office.

BOOKBINDERS GAIN.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders report a membership of 19,415 on August 10 last. The net gain for the month was 405.

In Chicago organized bindery women have raised wages \$2.50 a week.

Bookbinders' Union No. 149 of New York, has raised wages 20 and 30 per cent. The new rates range between \$35 and \$60 a week, according to grade of work.

SMITH-HUGHES FUND.

Through the operation of the Smith-Hughes act in Congress, \$47,964.46 in Federal money came to California for vocational training during the fiscal year ended June 30, reports Miss Maude I. Mirchie, supervisor of home economics at Sacramento. The State advanced a similar sum and the local communities where classes were established contributed a balance of a total of \$214,894.46. The Federal appropriation for vocational work in California last year amounted to only \$39,545.89.

CHICAGO STRIKERS WIN.

Several thousand employees of the Crane company have won a seven-weeks' strike. Wages are increased and shop committees will be recognized.

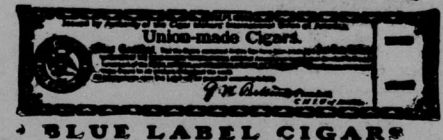
The company attempted to break the strike by mailing ballots and stamped envelopes to the strikers' homes. The employees were asked to express an opinion on whether "the works should open." When the company discovered that 5,000 of these ballots were handed to the strikers' committee, a settlement was made.

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Demand the Union Label



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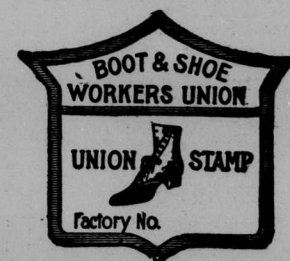
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it
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Union
Shoe
Store

IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

A general strike of unions of the metal trades is on in Honolulu as a result of the alleged action of one Honolulu firm in discharging Brother Kerwin, a union machinist from the States, because of his activities in organizing the unorganized, according to a report brought to San Francisco by Brother Conroy, a member of Boilermakers' Union No. 6, who says that when Kerwin was discharged his former employers were so anxious to get rid of him that they presented him, within twenty-four hours after he was dismissed, first-class passage to San Francisco, despite the fact that hundreds of people in Honolulu have been waiting all summer to get transportation to the mainland. Kerwin refused to be "deported," and is still on the job, according to Conroy, who says that all iron works in Honolulu are tied up by the refusal of the men to return to work until Kerwin is reinstated, and all firms have recognized the right of their employees to organize. Honolulu firms threaten to send their work to the mainland.

FIREMEN RAPIDLY ORGANIZING

The members of the local fire department are rapidly signing the roll of the new union of Fire Fighters of America; while only about 50 per cent of the firemen have been invited to join the new union, 340 members of the department are now enrolled in the organization.

The Labor Council has sent a letter to every fire house in the city inviting the firemen to attend a meeting of the new union in the Labor Temple tonight, when the organization will be completed and formal application made to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

Reports reaching this city are to the effect that there are now 105 local unions of the Fire Fighters of America in the United States and Canada, and that they have all been chartered within the past 18 months.

Take the family to the Columbia Inn Restaurant, 35 Ellis St. Ideal surroundings, wonderful music, perfect dance floor, refined vaudeville, moderate prices.—Adv.

TEACHERS GROWING.

The membership of the American Federation of Teachers has increased more than 500 per cent during the last year, and thousands of teachers throughout the United States have received a material increase in salaries as a result of organization and affiliation with the recognized labor movement of the country, according to a communication received by the San Francisco Labor Council from Charles B. Stillman, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

In his letter to the Labor Council, which is a copy of a circular letter addressed to all central labor bodies in the United States, President Stillman asks the support of labor for the Towner bill, now pending before Congress, which provides for a Federal appropriation of \$100,000,000 to assist States that need financial aid in establishing a minimum salary of \$1000 per annum for public school teachers.

BARBER ADDRESSES COUNCIL.

M. D. Barber, representing the Los Angeles Metal Trades Council, addressed the Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night and gave much valuable information concerning the strike of 6000 metal trades workers in the Southern city against the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, which has been on since last May.

Barber stated that the San Francisco Iron Trades Council and the Water Front Workers' Federation had both voted to co-operate with the Los Angeles strikers and urged the Labor Council to appoint a committee to work with the two subsidiary bodies in an effort to bring the unfair shipbuilding concern to terms.

The Council voted to comply with the request and President Bonsor appointed the following committee to represent the Council: Daniel C. Murphy, John A. O'Connell, Emil Buehrer, B. B. Rosenthal and Thomas Riley.

The various international unions are doing everything within their power to assist the strikers, and Barber says that the men are confident that they will win a substantial victory in the very near future.

TO REGULATE FEES.

The California Union of Producers and Consumers is joining with the California State Federation of Labor in obtaining signatures to an initiative petition to have placed on the ballot at the next State election a measure to limit the fees to be charged by privately-owned employment agencies to 10 per cent of the first month's wages.

A bill containing such provision was passed by the Assembly but defeated in the Senate at the last session of the State Legislature. Now that the United States Employment Service has been badly crippled through lack of an adequate appropriation from Congress, due to the activities of certain interests which charged that the U. S. Employment Service was dominated by organized labor, it is claimed that employment agencies are charging exorbitant fees for securing employment for men and women seeking work.

While 10 per cent of a month's wages seems an exorbitant fee to charge, in the opinion of labor men—also some who have no labor affiliations—it is feared that if a measure calling for a lower fee was placed on the ballot certain interests might muster enough votes to defeat the measure. At present there is no limit, it is said, to the fee that may be charged by an employment agency.

While the State Public Employment Bureau operates free employment offices in several cities of the State, it has not sufficient funds with which to maintain such agencies in every city and town in California, with the result that in such cities where no free employment offices are operated, men and women seeking work are at the mercy of fee-charging employment agencies.

At the present time the United States Employment service is maintaining free employment offices in San Francisco only, although prior to the failure of Congress to make an adequate appropriation for the work, it maintained free agencies in 21 cities of the State.

CARMEN'S BALL.

The Municipal Carmen's Annual Ball, which is to be held at Scottish Rite Hall, October 18, for the benefit of the sick and injured members and dependent families fund, is already an assured social and financial success, but there is to be no let-up in the enthusiastic work of the members of Local 518 and their friends, but rather added vim and energy to make the occasion of the 1919 gathering one long to be remembered, and a signal milestone in the affairs of the union. While the date of the ball is yet some time off, the sale of tickets is far in excess of the fondest expectations of the most optimistic and as a result the committee in charge have already engaged both floors of Scottish Rite Hall, thus assuring ample room for everybody. No small measure of this success is due to the untiring and effective efforts of the following officials of the road, who compose the honorary committee, and the platform men are all smiles over their good work in aid of the worthy cause: Timothy A. Reardon, President of the Board of Public Works; Fred Boeken, Superintendent, Municipal Railway; B. H. R. Roberts, Dennis Collins, and Eugene Clisbee, Asst. Superintendents; Wm. Bendel, Master Mechanic; Dan Haggerty, Foreman; P. Heverin, Road Master; Wm. H. Scott, Chief Clerk and J. B. Leighton, Claim Adjuster, all of the Municipal Railway.



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